

**Method for compensating an offset in an asymmetric reproduction signal****5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a method for compensating asymmetry in a reproduction signal from an optical recording medium. The invention further relates to an apparatus for  
10 reading from and/or writing to optical recording media using such method.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

15 For high data storage densities on optical recording media, the modulation transfer function drops very steeply. The high frequency components of the analog reproduction signal are, therefore, attenuated considerably compared to the low frequency components. In case of a blu-ray disk (BD), which  
20 is currently under development, with a storage capacity of about 25 gigabytes, the shortest run-length components (2T) are attenuated by a factor of more than 20dB compared to the longest run-length components (8T). This results in a large amount of inter-symbol interference. The eye-pattern, i.e.  
25 the high frequency signal obtained by summing the output signals of a photodetector array used in an apparatus for reading from and/or writing to optical recording media ("reproduction signal") is even without noise nearly closed. Furthermore, the reproduction signal is also non-linear,  
30 which results in a strong asymmetry of the eye-pattern. This can, inter alia, be caused by non-optimum recording conditions like an excessive write power, leading to different lengths of marks and spaces on the optical recording medium. The amount of this asymmetry can be larger  
35 than the amplitude of the shortest run length signal.

For a reliable data detection, the mid-level signal, which is necessary for further processing of the reproduction signal, has to be placed exactly in the middle of the shortest run-length component of the reproduction signal.

5 This can be achieved by subtracting an offset compensation signal, which is generated by an offset compensator, from the reproduction signal.

Such a solution is, for example, disclosed in the United States patent 6,324,144. The document shows an apparatus for correcting asymmetry existing in a reproduction signal by processing the reproduction signal in digital form. An analog-to-digital converter converts the analog reproduction signal to a digital reproduction signal. A predetermined 15 asymmetry compensation signal is then added to the digital signal to obtain an asymmetry compensated signal. Finally, a binary non-return-to-zero-inverted (NRZI) data signal is detected from the asymmetry compensated signal. This binary data signal is output by the apparatus. For determining the 20 asymmetry compensation signal, the zero crossing points of the digital reproduction signal are detected. The zero crossing points are needed for controlling a sign bit counting operation, which is used for controlling an asymmetry corrector.

25

The solution disclosed in the document, which has been developed for DVD-RAM where the shortest run-length is 3T, has the disadvantage that the detection of zero crossing points cannot be reliably performed if the amplitude of the 30 shortest run-length components is smaller than the asymmetry of the reproduction signal. In this case the shortest run-length components are nearly vanishing in the noise floor and the zero crossing points cannot easily be detected.

35 It is, therefore, an object of the invention to propose a method for compensating an offset in an asymmetric

reproduction signal capable of compensating the offset even if the amplitude of the shortest run-length components is smaller than the asymmetry of the reproduction signal, i.e. if the detection of zero crossing points is not possible for 5 the shortest run-length components.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

According to the invention, this object is achieved by a 10 method for compensating an offset in an asymmetric reproduction signal, whereby an offset compensation signal is subtracted from the reproduction signal, the offset compensation signal being generated by an offset compensator, comprising the steps of: 15 detecting a binary data signal from the asymmetric reproduction signal; and using the binary data signal for obtaining the offset compensation signal.

Using the binary data signal, which only assumes two 20 discrete values, for obtaining the offset compensation signal has the advantage that the offset compensation signal can be obtained with a much higher reliability compared with the digital reproduction signal, which assumes a plurality of discrete values. Even when a detection of zero crossing 25 points is not possible, the offset compensation signal can still be obtained.

Favorably, the method further comprises the step of detecting the shortest run-length components of the binary 30 data signal for obtaining the offset compensation signal. Since the shortest run-length components are most affected by the asymmetry of the reproduction signal, it is sufficient to use only these components for obtaining the offset compensation signal. In this case, every time a 35 shortest run-length component is detected, an enable signal is generated for enabling the offset compensation. Of

course, it is also possible to detect signal components with another run-length and to generate the respective enable signal. A secure run-length detection based on the digital reproduction signal as known from prior art, i.e. before 5 detecting the binary data signal, is not possible if the amplitude of the shortest run-length components is smaller than the asymmetry of the reproduction signal.

Advantageously, the method further comprises the step of 10 delaying the asymmetric reproduction signal before obtaining the offset compensation signal and/or before subtracting the offset compensation signal from the reproduction signal. This allows to compensate for the processing delay caused by the detection of the binary data signal from the asymmetric 15 reproduction signal and by the run-length detection, so that the enable signal, and correspondingly the asymmetry compensation signal, coincides exactly with the shortest run-length samples of the reproduction signal. Delaying the asymmetric reproduction signal can, for example, be 20 performed by a register chain.

Favorably, the method further comprises the step of centering the asymmetric reproduction signal with regard to a digital zero before detecting the binary data signal. This 25 centering is, for example, performed by passing the reproduction signal through a slicer. Centering the asymmetric reproduction signal without compensating the offset is sufficient for a reliable run-length detection until the offset compensation has settled to a final offset 30 compensation signal.

Advantageously, a partial response maximum likelihood detector or a bit-by-bit detector is used for detecting the binary data signal. Both detectors deliver a non-return-to-35 zero (NRZ) data stream at their output, which can be used for obtaining the asymmetry compensation signal. While the

partial response maximum likelihood detector, e.g. a partial response equalizer in combination with a Viterbi detector, delivers a lower bit error rate and has a higher performance, the bit-by-bit detector is less expensive and 5 simplifies the necessary delay of the reproduction signal samples.

According to a further refinement of the invention a plurality of run-lengths of the binary data signal are 10 detected for obtaining run-length dependent offset compensation signals and enabling the offset compensation accordingly. For each signal sample the offset compensation signal corresponding to the run-length of the signal sample is used for offset compensation. In this way, the offset is 15 not only compensated for the shortest run length, but selectively also for other run-lengths, which are allowed by the channel modulation, leading to an even more reliable data detection and hence to a lower bit error rate. In this case, it is perfectly possible to use a partial response 20 maximum likelihood detector for detecting the binary data signal used for obtaining the different offset compensation signals, and to use a simple bit-by-bit detector for controlling a multiplexer used for selecting the appropriate offset compensation signal.

25

According to another aspect of the invention an offset compensator for compensating an offset in an asymmetric reproduction signal, the offset compensator comprising an offset compensation signal generator for generating an 30 offset compensation signal and a subtractor for subtracting the offset compensation signal from the reproduction signal, further comprises a binary data signal detector for generating a binary data signal from the asymmetric reproduction signal, whereby the binary data signal is used 35 for obtaining the offset compensation signal.

Such an offset compensator has the advantage that it works much more reliable than an offset compensator using the digital reproduction signal for obtaining the offset compensation signal.

5

Favorably, the offset compensator further comprises a shortest run-length detector for detecting the shortest run-length components of the binary data signal for obtaining the offset compensation signal. The shortest run-length detector will generate an enable signal for enabling the offset compensation every time a shortest run-length component is detected. In addition, a detector for other run-length components can also be advantageously provided.

15 Advantageously, the offset compensator further comprises delay means for delaying the asymmetric reproduction signal before obtaining the offset compensation signal and/or before subtracting the offset compensation signal from the reproduction signal. In this way possible delays caused by 20 signal processing in the binary data signal detector and/or in the shortest run-length detector are taken into account, so that the enable signal, and correspondingly the asymmetry compensation signal, coincides exactly with the shortest run-length samples of the reproduction signal. A register 25 chain can, for example, be used as a delay means. Of course, other delay means can also be used. In case another run-length is detected, corresponding delay means can also be advantageously provided.

30 Favorably, the offset compensator comprises means for centering the asymmetric reproduction signal with regard to the digital zero before generating the binary data signal. A possible centering means is a slicer, which even without compensating the offset centers the reproduction 35 sufficiently for a reliable run-length detection until the

offset compensation has settled to a final offset compensation signal.

According to one embodiment of the invention the offset  
5 compensator preferably uses a partial response maximum likelihood detector or a bit-by-bit detector for generating the binary data signal. While the partial response maximum likelihood detector, e.g. a partial response equalizer in combination with a Viterbi detector, delivers a lower bit  
10 error rate and has a higher performance, the bit-by-bit detector is less expensive and simplifies the necessary delay of the reproduction signal samples. Of course, other type of binary data signal detectors can also be used.

15 Favorably, a plurality of run-length detectors is used for detecting a plurality of run-length of the binary data signal for obtaining run-length dependent offset compensation signals and for enabling the offset compensation accordingly. In this way the offset can be  
20 compensated for any desired run-length, leading to an even more reliable data detection.

According to the invention, an apparatus for reading from and/or writing to recording media performs a method or  
25 comprises an offset compensator according to the invention. Such an apparatus has the advantage that it allows a more reliable data detection and hence a lower bit error rate upon reproduction of high-density optical recording media.

30 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

For a better understanding of the invention, exemplary embodiments are specified in the following description of advantageous configurations with reference to the figures.  
35 It is understood that the invention is not limited to these exemplary embodiments and that specified features can also

expeditiently be combined and/or modified without departing from the scope of the present invention. In the figures:

Fig. 1 shows an asymmetric eye-pattern with the  
5 different run-length components;

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of an offset  
compensator according to the invention;

Fig. 3 shows a slicer for centering the digital  
10 reproduction signal with regard to a digital  
zero;

Fig. 4 shows a run-length detection circuit for a  
run-length of 2T;

Fig. 5 shows a circuit for obtaining an offset  
compensation signal;

15 Fig. 6 shows a block diagram of a multiple run-  
length offset compensator; and

Fig. 7 shows exemplary signals at different stages  
of offset compensation.

20 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Fig. 1 shows an asymmetric eye-pattern 1 as obtained by  
reproducing data from an optical recording medium. Shown is  
the amplitude A of the signal against the time t. As can be  
25 seen from the figure, the peak to peak value  $I_{8PP}$  of the  
longest run length components, i.e. the difference between  
the highest level  $I_{8H}$  and the lowest level  $I_{8L}$ , is much  
larger than the corresponding peak to peak value  $I_{2PP}$  of the  
shortest run-length components, which is calculated  
30 accordingly from the highest level  $I_{2H}$  and the lowest level  
 $I_{2L}$  of the shortest run-length component. This difference is  
mainly caused by the steep drop of the modulation transfer  
function, i.e. the considerable attenuation of the high  
frequency components compared to the low frequency  
35 components. Furthermore, it can be seen from the figure that  
the mid-level 2 of longest run-length components differs

noticeably from the mid-level 3 of the shortest run-length components. This asymmetry is caused by non-linearity of the reproduction signal. Since the eye-pattern 1 is nearly closed, this asymmetry is a severe limitation for a reliable data detection.

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of an offset compensator according to the invention. The analog reproduction signal ARS is converted to the digital domain with an analog to digital converter (ADC) 4. Optional analog pre-equalization and/or low pass filtering in order to prevent aliasing is omitted in the figure for the sake of simplicity. Also not shown is the bit clock recovery phase locked loop (PLL) for clocking of the ADC and the digital logic. The converted reproduction signal is optionally passed through a digital pre-equalizer 5 for a moderate amplification of the high frequency components.

The digital reproduction signal DRS is passed through a slicer 6, which is shown in more detail in Fig. 3, where it is centered around the digital zero level. This is sufficient for a reliable run-length detection until the offset compensation circuit 11 has settled to a final 2T offset compensation signal 2TO.

The centered digital reproduction signal DRSO with the remaining offset is equalized to a so called partial response target by a partial response equalizer 8 and processed with a Viterbi detector 9. The Viterbi detector 9 delivers a non-return to zero data stream NRZ at its output. The combination of the partial response equalizer 8 and the Viterbi detector 9 constitutes a partial response maximum likelihood detector. Since such a detector not only analyses a single bit but a sequence of bits, it is capable of delivering a bit error rate which is sufficient for detecting the 2T offset compensation signal 2TO.

The NRZ data stream is passed to the shortest run-length detection circuit 12 shown in more detail in Fig. 4, which generates a loop enable signal LE for the compensation circuit 11. This signal LE is high whenever a 2T run-length component is detected. The digital reproduction signal DRSO coming from the slicer 6 is delayed with a register chain 10 in order to compensate for the processing delay of the partial response equalizer 8, the Viterbi detector 9 and the run-length detection circuit 12. In this way, the 2T components coincide exactly with the loop enable signal LE at the input of the offset compensation circuit 11. The offset compensation circuit 11 outputs an offset compensation signal 2TO, which is subtracted from the centered digital reproduction signal DRSO by a subtractor 7 and adjusted until the final zero level has been placed exactly in the middle of the shortest run-length amplitude.

In Fig. 3 a slicer 6 for centering the digital reproduction signal DRS with regard to a digital zero is shown. The digital reproduction signal DRS passes a delay 62 and is fed to a sign bit detector 63 for detecting the sign bit SB of the digital reproduction signal DRS. Depending on the sign bit SB, either a positive value (+0.0001) or a negative value (-0.0001) is output by a multiplexer 64. The output signal of the multiplexer passes a limiter 66 and a storage element 67. The output signal of the storage element 67 is on the one hand added to the output signal of the multiplexer 64 by an adder 65 and on the other hand subtracted from the digital reproduction signal DRS by a subtractor 61. The limiter 66 serves to keep the output signal of the storage element 67 within predetermined limits.

Fig. 4 shows a run-length detection circuit 12 for a run-length of 2T. Three signals are fed to an AND-gate 124. The

first signal is the binary data stream NRZ. The second signal is the binary data stream NRZ passed through a first delay 121 and a NOT-gate 123. The third signal is the binary data stream NRZ passed through the first delay 121 and a second delay 122. The output of the AND-gate 124 is on the one hand fed to an OR-gate 126 and on the other hand fed to the OR-gate 126 through a third delay 125. The circuit 11, therefore, emits a "1" if a 2T component is found in the binary data stream NRZ. In this case the loop enable signal LE is active during two clock cycles. Otherwise the output signal is "0", i.e. the loop enable signal LE is passive. For other run-lengths the detection circuits operate correspondingly.

In Fig. 5 a circuit 11 for obtaining an offset compensation signal 2TO for the shortest run-length component 2T is shown. The circuit 11 is largely similar to the slicer 6 shown in Fig. 3, i.e. it comprises a sign bit detector 73, a multiplexer 74, an adder 75, a limiter 76, and a storage element 77. However, the circuit 11 comprises an additional multiplexer 78, which is controlled by the loop enable signal LE emitted by the run-length detection circuit 12 shown in Fig. 4. If the loop enable signal LE is passive, the additional multiplexer 78 outputs a zero value. If the loop enable signal LE is active, the additional multiplexer 78 outputs the output signal of the multiplexer 74. Therefore, the offset compensation signal 2TO is only updated if a shortest run-length component 2T is detected.

Fig. 6 shows a block diagram of a multiple run-length offset compensator. The offset compensator corresponds largely to the offset compensator shown in Fig. 2. However, in this case the run-length detector 12 is capable of detecting run-lengths from 2T to 5T. In addition, a further delay element 16 is introduced between the slicer 6 and the subtractor 7. For each detected run-length component the detector 12 will

send a corresponding loop enable signal 2TLE to 5TLE to the offset compensating circuit 11. This circuit 11 is capable of generating an offset compensation signal for each run-length component. A multiplexer 13 is used for selecting the 5 appropriate offset compensation signal OFS for each signal sample. For this purpose, the centered digital reproduction signal DRSO is passed to a bit by bit detector 14, which delivers at its output a non-return to zero data stream NRZ. This data stream NRZ is fed to a further run-length detector 10 15, which controls the multiplexer 13. The further delay element 16 is necessary to compensate for the processing time needed for the run-length detection by the run-length detector 15. In this way, the offset is compensated not only for the shortest run-length but selectively also for other 15 run-lengths, which are allowed by the channel modulation.

Fig. 7 shows exemplary signals at different stages of offset compensation. Shown is the amplitude A of the signals against the time t. All signals have been normalized to a 20 maximum amplitude value of "1" for the sake of clarity. Fig. 7a shows the ideal reproduction signal, which corresponds to the marks and spaces on the optical recording medium. In Fig. 7b the digital reproduction signal DRS after the analog to digital converter 4, but before the slicer 6 is shown. 25 The signal DRS is not centered with regard to the digital zero line. Instead, it has an offset  $\Delta$ , which can be removed by the slicer 6, and a further offset 2TO caused by the asymmetry in the eye-pattern 1, which cannot be removed by the slicer 6. Fig. 7c shows the digital reproduction signal 30 DRSO after the slicer 6. As can be seen in the figure, the offset  $\Delta$  has been removed. However, the further offset 2TO caused by the asymmetry in the eye-pattern 1 is still present. In Fig. 7d, the digital reproduction signal after offset compensation is shown. The further offset 2TO has 35 been removed by subtracting the offset compensation signal 2TO from the digital reproduction signal DRSO.